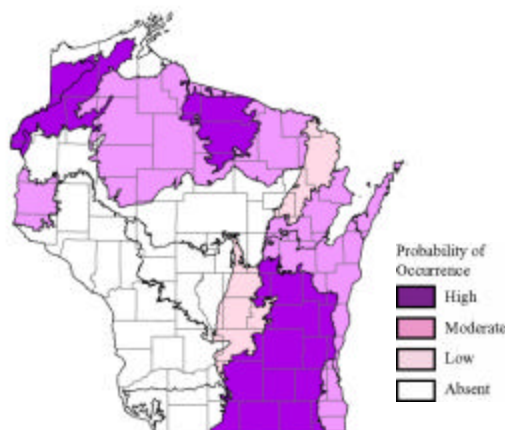


Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	4
State threats:	4
State population trend:	3
Global abundance:	4
Global distribution:	5
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	3
Mean Risk Score:	3.9
Area of importance:	5

* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Lake Michigan Coastal	Warmwater streams
North Central Forest	Warmwater streams
Northern Highland	Inland lakes
Northern Highland	Warmwater rivers
Northern Highland	Warmwater streams
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Warmwater streams
Northwest Lowlands	Warmwater rivers
Northwest Lowlands	Warmwater streams
Northwest Sands	Inland lakes
Northwest Sands	Warmwater rivers
Northwest Sands	Warmwater streams
Southeast Glacial Plains	Impoundments/Reservoirs
Southeast Glacial Plains	Inland lakes
Southeast Glacial Plains	Warmwater rivers
Southeast Glacial Plains	Warmwater streams
Southern Lake Michigan Coastal	Warmwater streams
Western Prairie	Warmwater streams

Threats and Issues

- Agriculture and urbanization of shorelines and watersheds threatens this species through degradation of habitat on the medium and large rivers, lakes and reservoirs where this species occurs.
- Point and non-point source pollution, including turbidity and sedimentation from agricultural runoff, threaten this species, which prefers clear waters and requires riffles with sand or gravel bottoms, free of silt, for spawning.
- Conservation and management currently is hampered by our limited knowledge of the biology of this species.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Establishment of protected refuges for spawning areas (riffles) in streams and rivers known to harbor good populations of this species would be beneficial.
- Control of point and non-point source pollution is needed, including broad riparian buffer strips, stiff pesticide application laws, upland erosion control practices, and modern pollution control systems.
- Preservation and restoration of natural riverine and lacustrine habitat is needed to provide appropriate feeding and spawning grounds for this species which prefers moderate to fast flowing rivers and requires riffle areas free of silt for spawning.
- More information on status, population trends, life history and habitat use, especially related to reproduction and recruitment, would help inform and focus conservation efforts for this species.